

The Fresno Weekly Republican.

VOL. XXII.

FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1898.

NO. 32

THE STORMING OF MANILA

Despatches from Merritt and Dewey.

American Volunteers behaved splendidly.

Foreign War Vessels Lined Up According to National Sympathies—Losses Small.

HONG KONG, August 16.—Admiral Dewey gave General Augusti an hour in which to surrender, at the time of the last demand made on Saturday, General Augusti refused to comply. The bombardment which began at 9:30 a.m. was continued for two hours and then the Americans stormed the trenches, taking all before them. The First Colorado volunteers stormed the outer trenches and drove the Spaniards into the second line of defenses. Then the American troops went on, driving all the Spaniards into the inner wall, where the Spanish commander, seeing that further resistance was useless, hoisted the white flag and surrendered.

The losses, American and Spanish, are not yet known. The Spaniards in the trenches numbered 3000. The American attacking force numbered 1000, but the Americans were better armed, better trained and in better condition.

The foreign fleets watched the bombardment with interest.

The American warships engaged were the Olympia, Petrel, Raleigh, McCulloch, Boston, Monterey, Charleston and Baltimore.

The Spaniards assert that the fire of the American fell short, the only effective fire being from a small gunboat armed with quick firing guns that was close in shore.

The Spanish trenches extended around Manila at a distance of from two to four miles from the walled city, forming a circle ten miles in circumference, and it was impossible, the Spaniards say, to hold so long a line against the American attack.

Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, it is reported, had issued orders to spare all except armed defenses of the city and consequently the town is understood to have been but little damaged. Some street fighting between the insurgents and the Spaniards occurred on the outskirts, but order prevailed within the walled section.

AN ENGLISH ACCOUNT.

LONDON, August 17.—The Manila correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Saturday, says: "Nothing could be more humane than the American capture of the town. The orders of General Merritt and Admiral Dewey were to spare every object, but the armed defenses and trenches. Apparently the American losses were extremely small. The Spanish entrenchments varied in point of distance from two to four miles from the center of Old Manila.

Defending this long line of at least ten miles were not over and probably under 5000 Spanish regular troops, volunteers and natives. About half that number were in the hospital. The attacking force numbered from 10,000 to 20,000 natives and 10,000 Americans on shore and the fleet. In every respect the advantage was on the side of the attack. The American field guns threw heavier metal and had longer range than the Spanish; the marksmanship of the United States gunners was much superior to that of the Spaniards, and the men were stronger and in better race. The Spaniards are a small race compared with their stalwart opponents, and were out by a hundred days' siege and disappointed arrival of the promised Spanish roller squadron they had lost their heart. It was a hopeless struggle.

"Looking over the bay it was curious to notice the foreign fleets arrange themselves according to their sympathies. The English and Japanese were near the Americans and the Germans and French on the opposite sides of the bay north of the Pasig river. The British cruiser Immortalite and her consorts kept fairly near the American line. The attacking squadron formed in line between Malate and Old Manila, with the Concord watching the fort at the mouth of the Pasig. The American fleet lay outside the breakwater.

"The Olympia fired the first shot at 9:40 and a fairly continuous, but by no means furious, cannonade, was kept up until 11:30. By that time Malate fort was silenced and the American troops then stormed the entrenchments. The Spaniards who were in the earth works tell that the quick firing guns of the little gunboat Petrel which lay close to the shore were far more terrible in their effects than was the raking fire of the others.

"Resistance to the Americans' attack was impossible. The First Colorado regiment was the earliest to charge the Spaniards, who retired to the second line, but soon outnumbered, they were forced into the old city. A part of Ma-

late suffered from the bombardment. The Spanish commander, convinced that further resistance was hopeless, hoisted a white flag at 11:30 and the order to cease firing was immediately issued in the center of the town, but in the outskirts street fighting continued for some time afterward between the rebels and the Spaniards.

"The only real left in the city is in regard to the conduct of the insurgents. As I write this in the house of the German consul a brisk fusillade is going on between the combatants and musketry fire is rattling all round."

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Portions of the Wreck Blown into Feet.

PRESCOTT, August 16.—A terrible explosion occurred at 3 this afternoon at the roundhouse of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix railroad, resulting in a fatal injury to two men and the wounding of two or three others. Macmillan was at the back of engine No. 2 in the roundhouse when the boiler exploded with tremendous force. Joseph Brown was on top of the engine adjusting the valve when the explosion occurred and was badly crushed about the head, dying in a few minutes. E. M. Seaman's left arm was blown fifty feet away, his left leg blown off and he was badly bruised and cut about the head. He cannot live. Charles Chambers was also quite seriously injured. The roundhouse was a complete wreck. Another engine in the roundhouse on an adjoining track was also badly wrecked. The firebox and boiler of the engine weighing from four to five tons were blown 1200 feet, striking the end of the Basford Bumister Company's warehouse opposite the Catholic church, knocking the end out of it. An air pump weighing over 200 pounds was blown three blocks, lighting near the postoffice. The town for three blocks is strewn with wreckage of pipes and pieces of warped and twisted steel.

SEÑOR MORET

Offers Valuable Hints on the Philippines.

Predicts that Sagasta Will Continue to be a Controlling Spirit.

NEW YORK, August 16.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

"Senor Moret is generally regarded as the best equipped man in Spain for a member of the Paris peace commission. He was the minister of the colonies when the war with the United States began, a time when colonial conditions required the deepest study, the most tactful management. It was his scheme of autonomy which was applied through to Cuba and Porto Rico.

He had also thought out a plan to be applied to the Philippines, and Governor General Augusti was trying to win the natives over to it when Admiral Dewey sailed into Manila bay.

Senor Moret said to the World corre-

spontaneously:

"I cannot see how the commission can work with an equal number of members each side and no umpire to give the deciding vote. I have not been asked by the government to go to Paris as a member of the joint commission to negotiate a treaty of peace. If I had been I should have made my acceptance depend upon conditions such as would enable my country to enter upon negotiations regarding the Philippine affairs under as favorable circumstances as possible and not be obliged to yield every demand.

"The negotiations will last for weeks.

There are many important points to be settled. For instance, the evacuation of the covered ends so that a connection can be restored if the company will permit the line to be operated.

DISHANDING THE ARMY.

The war department has begun the work of mustering out the volunteers who will not be needed in the service. The order was prepared, but was not issued, as it was deemed best to await news from Manila before disbanding any of the troops. It is expected that the cavalry and artillery of the volunteer force now in the United States will be mustered out.

REPORTS OF BETTER CONDITIONS.

ANNAHARIBEL, August 16.—The Republican state convention which met here today in the senate chamber at the state capitol nominated James Fowler of Clinton for Governor by acclamation.

THE MANILA CABLE.

During the day the government began

an effort, through diplomatic channels,

to re-establish cable communication

with Manila. It was believed by offi-

cials tonight that the efforts would

prove successful, although some days

may elapse before the diplomatic repre-

sentations have borne fruit. The cable

out of Manila is under the control of

the British company.

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REPORTS OF BETTER CONDITIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16.—The

steamship National City, thirteen days

from St. Michael, arrived this after-

noon. The National City brought along

75 passengers from the north and very

little gold dust outside of that shipped

by the established companies to Alas-

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board have amounts ranging from \$700

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BRANDNEW STARS

Four More Policemen Put On.

Two of Them Will Ride Prancing Steeds.

The Lighting Question Threshed Over Again—Fire Department Matters.

From Wednesdays Daily. The adjourned meeting of the City Trustees to consider the adoption of new specifications for lighting the city and also increasing the police force, was called to order at 8 o'clock last evening by Chairman Craycroft. Trustees McVey was the only absent.

The lighting question was taken up first. Spilney wasted a lot of time in demanding the production of the original specifications submitted two years ago by the San Joaquin Electric Company. Those specifications were not hidden from the reason that the Fresno Gas and Electric Company could not bid on them as the specifications called for lights suspended in the middle of the street, while the old company's system consisted of arms extending out from their poles. Clerk Shunkin explained that it would probably take a couple of hours to find the original specifications, and the board proceeded without them.

Louis Einstein, president of the Fresno Gas and Electric Company, stated that his company had forty-four lights. He remarked that it was an open secret that the two companies could not exist when they were furnishing light cheaper than companies in larger cities. It said it was out of the question for the company to incur an outlay of from \$300 to \$400 to put in new lines. His idea was to allow some company to make its own preparation. He was willing to have electric lights until 1 o'clock. After 1 o'clock the rate would be raised, as the company had no way to turn on, but would have to employ an extra shift of men. With gas the company could furnish an all-night service.

In a word Mr. Einstein's position was simply this: he would furnish lights according to the present system, but would make no extensions. He could furnish 44 arc lights, 25 gas lanterns or incandescent lights. Mr. Einstein also stated that his company would accept a contract only upon condition that the board would order no new lights.

J. J. Seymour of the new company asked the president if the board should award the contract to the old company for forty-four lights where the city would get the other forty-four.

Spilney made a proposition to divide up the contract, but it did not meet with approval from either company.

Mr. Einstein again explained that the board might advertise for bids allowing cash company to submit their own specifications and let the trustees adopt whichever proposition is considered the better for the city.

Mr. Spilney declared that that should be done people would say the board was bought, which would cause him to obtain the contract. He said the only way to "keep straight" was to go in straight and come out straight.

Chairman Craycroft stated that there was plenty of time to consider the matter at the next meeting. Trustee Chittenden moved that the matter be referred to the board as a whole, which was carried. The board will meet in Trustee Chittenden's office again this evening, and City Attorney Smith will submit a formal specifications for their approval.

Mr. Einstein asked whether the present contract could not be annulled if the company does not furnish the lights in the seven days agreed upon the preceding evening.

Mr. Seymour stated that that matter was not under consideration. He was very tired of hearing Mr. Einstein expressing doubt as to the ability of his company to keep their promises. Mr. Seymour gave his word for it, he said, and his word was usually good with the board, he added.

Mr. Einstein replied that he was only voting what he had heard a dozen times on the streets.

Mr. Seymour declared that on the preceding evening Mr. Einstein called upon him several times to express his "honest opinion." He stated that he had but one opinion, and he had given that to the board.

Spilney next turned his attention to the fire department. He favored dividing up the city so that in case of fire engine horses would not have to be run from one end of the town to the other. Trustee Chittenden stated that the difficulty was that the size of the fire engine was not known when the alarm was turned in. The chief suggested that the engines be farther away from the fire might be driven slowly, the nearby engines in the meantime could be summoned on the battalions. Spilney moved that the matter be left to the discretion of the chief. He also moved that the Sibley engine be put in commission during the next two months. Both motions were carried.

Chief Higgins asked whether the trustees proposed taking any action toward including the railroad reservation in the fire limits. He stated that the fire limits should be extended so as to take in the portion of the reservation from Mariposa to Mono streets. Large frame buildings were a menace to the city, he said.

City Attorney Smith advised the board that the city had jurisdiction over the space and could include it in the fire limits. Trustee Spilney declared that on a former occasion the railroad company fought such an attempt, and anyway action could be taken in time to prevent the construction of the buildings in the burned down portion, as it would take at least two weeks to pass an ordinance. The matter was dropped.

Spilney then made a motion to increase the police force by the addition of four men—two of them to be mounted on horses. The proceedings were quite amusing. Chittenden immediately seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Mr. Chittenden then drew from his vest pocket a slip of paper and adjusting it so the light fell properly on it he said: "I nominate J. L. Horne, of No. 125 East street as one of the horsemen." He was unanimously elected.

Mr. Chittenden's third time consulted the slip of paper. He nominated P. Henley and Walter McSwain as the pair. They were also elected.

Mr. Chittenden remarked afterward that Spilney gave the list to him to nominate. Two of them are from the west side of the track—Horne and Henley. Parker was formerly a court house keeper and McSwain is a brother of the keeper of the insane ward.

The salary of the patrolmen or foot-

men, was fixed at the rate of \$75 a day, or \$75 a month. The mounted men will be required to furnish their own steeds and trappings and their salary was fixed at \$35 a day, or \$35 a month. It is understood that the new officers are to serve during the pleasure of the board, but that will continue, probably, until about November 6th or so. A little event will take place on that day in the Fifthward which "Spin" is quite anxious about.

WHAT TO DO WITH HIM
Chance Can Hit Any Pitcher that
Even Threw a Ball.

Spilney Lays through its Chicago correspondent, who has this to say of Frank Chinn, of Fresno, now with the Chicagoans:

"Jud Smith, discovered so long ago in Montana by Tony Mullane, appeared on third Saturday and made a most sensational debut, hitting hard, fielding perfectly and stomaching base—no easy feat against young Chance's lightning throws.

"There's a problem, by the way, what to do with Chance? He can't play the outfield, the flies puzzle him and drop beyond him. His greater paws persist in letting the ball slip through when he is behind the bat, and the players think he will never learn to be an inferior and handle grounders. But he has hit any pitcher that over threw a ball, and he can run base like Harry Stover in his prime days. You can't get so much as a man. It is a criminal offense to turn loose a \$25 point batsman, no matter if he can't stop a half of his rolling down hill.

"Chance may yet make a great catcher. Fielding can be taught to any man, but the batting eye comes naturally, and can seldom be acquired. And, too, the boy is such a runner. Ah, it is indeed a question what to do with him."

A NEW BUILDING.

School Being Built by the Catholic Church.

More Room and an Enlarged Course of Study for St. Joseph's Academy.

From Wednesdays Daily.

The members of St. John's (Catholic) church in this city are having a new school building erected on the corner of Mariposa and J Streets. The institution will be known as St. Joseph's school and will supersede St. Augustus' academy.

The new building will front on its street adjoining the convent. The structure will be two stories high and supplied with all modern improvements. The lower floor will contain a large assembly hall and four commodious class rooms, while the upper story will contain a fine library and a number of additional class rooms. There will be two entrances to the building—the one in front for girls and the other in the rear for boys.

The school will be under the supervision of eight sisters of the Holy Cross, whose convent adjoins the new structure. Rooms have been set aside in the convent for the use of classes in music, painting and drawing.

The local Catholic school, though but recently established, has grown wonderfully. Its faculty at first consisted of only two teachers but has since grown to eight. This increase in the number of teachers was rendered necessary by the enlarged attendance.

There are 400 Catholic families in this city and the schools, for the most part, supported by them. No religious qualification, however, is required of pupils attending the school and quite a portion of them are attending the meetings of Protestant parents.

Last year the sisters could not accommodate all those applying for admission on account of a lack of room. When the new building is completed in September there will be ample accommodation for all who apply for admission.

The new school building has made possible an enlargement of the course of study. A business course has been added to the regular academic course. Storthand and typewriting will be taught as well as bookkeeping and allied subjects. Boys under 12 years of age will be admitted as intertutors, but none over that age will be received.

CLUNG TO THE SHAFT.

J. F. Skooburg's Exciting Adventure on J Street.

From Wednesdays Daily.

An exciting runaway occurred yesterday afternoon on J street, beginning near the Grand Central corner and ending near the Barton Opera house. J. L. Skooburg of Sanger was the leading figure in the occurrence which came near being a tragedy.

Mr. Skooburg was riding down J street on his wheel and upon reaching the Mariposa corner attempted to turn. Just then a buggy, occupied by a man with his wife and child, came briskly up Mariposa street from the direction in which Mr. Skooburg desired to go, and the latter attempted to turn to his side. As he did so his bicycle caught in the curb and threw him against the dash board of the rapidly approaching buggy.

The boy, becoming frightened, and unmanageable, ran up J street at breakneck speed. Mr. Skooburg clung to the buggy shaft, his feet dragging on the pavement while the front wheel of the vehicle revolved within an inch of his head. At the Barton corner the horse was stopped and Mr. Skooburg crawled from beneath the buggy, the last excited man in the entire crowd. The occupants of the buggy were badly frightened.

Novel Newscasters.

J. H. Harbinson and family of this city went visiting last Sunday morning to the home of Zena Walgauert, a short distance southwest of Malaga. When the Walgauerts arose on Sunday morning they found pieces of burned paper in the yard bearing the names of the Forsyth and Phoenix packing houses, and before the arrival of Mr. Harbinson knew that a fire had occurred in Fresno. The pieces of paper, which proved to be bill heads, had been carried by the wind a distance of over seven miles.

A New School.

A contract for the erection of a school house and outbuildings was yesterday let to A. Davison of this city by the school trustees of the Hermitsburg district. The new school is situated in the vicinity of Jameson on the West Side and was organized last

CASTLE'S RECORD

Sacrificed the Raisin Growers.

To Compass the Defeat of the Dingley Bill.

Against Protection on Wool, Although Many of His Constituents Are Sheepmen.

Editor Republican:—In defending Congressman Castle's record through the columns of the Republican a few days ago his private secretary, Mr. Johnson, said that Senator White and Mr. Castle worked hard in favor of the fruit schedule in the present tariff act. He did not tell us however, that the burly Senator and the Doctor assiduously opposed a tariff duty on numerous other products of their constituents, and that in order to accomplish the defeat of the same, manifested a willingness to sacrifice the interest of the fruit and raisin growers by voting against the bill on its final passage, fruit and raisin schedule included.

The private secretary further said, in substance that there are enough to issue between the parties to discuss without resorting to abuse and mud-slinging. That is true, but if discussing the plain truth in connection with Mr. Castle's record is no severe test for the sensitive nerves of the doctor and his young amanuenses, then they had better retire from politics, and leave the field to those who are willing to stand constantly by a platform of principles honestly expressed, and who do not wince on every occasion at just criticism of their public acts.

Mr. Castle was elected mainly through the efforts and as the representative of a party whose distinctive principles have long been unqualifiedly opposed to the protective system. A party whose platforms have repeatedly declared in favor of a tariff for revenue only and that tariff for any other purpose is robbery and unconstitutional. Such has been his record for more than fifty years past.

Owing to the paralyzed condition of industries, especially in agricultural pursuits, during Cleveland's administration, due chiefly to the operation of the Wilson tariff law, many Democrats were irresistably forced into the belief that a protective tariff was essential to a revival of our flagging industries.

In order to meet this change in the public sentiment of certain Democratic localities, the party found it necessary to grind out platforms to suit the occasion in some of the Congressional districts. As an illustration, in the twelfth (Texas) Congressional district the chief industry is stock raising. This industry became almost ruined under the operation of the Wilson bill which placed live stock and hides on the free list.

This enterprising youngster had the "gall" to call for "his" big early Sunday morning. Mr. Castle, who is a strong protectionist, was elected to Congress in this district, overcoming a former Democrat, becoming a former member. Two years later Mr. Shadley (Democrat) carried the same district on a platform pledging him to favor a restoration of the duty on live stock, wool and hides. This boy ten years old left the outfit there Saturday.

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He did not, however, insist on having the man hit up after having been accused of the robbery, but slipped away at the earliest moment and never came back to claim the present from his uncle. He has not yet been arrested, but it is probable that he will be during the next few days.

It is therefore desirable that all persons interested in this line of work become members of the local Red Cross Society, and that a tariff for any other purpose is robbery and unconstitutional.

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FRESNO SWEEPED BY A MOST DISASTROUS FIRE

The Greater Part of the Packing House District Wiped Out.

Three Blocks of the Railroad Reservation a Seething Mass of Flames.

A Serious Blow Dealt One of the Most Promising Industries of the County.

The Forsyth Seeded Raisin Company's Plant and the Phoenix Seeded Raisin Packing Company's Establishment Totally Destroyed—From the Phoenix the Fire Spread to the Union and National Ice Companies' Buildings, Thence to the Farmers' Warehouse—Einstein & Co.'s Warehouse Next Consumed, and From There the Flames Leaped to Hobbs & Parsons' Packing House—The Latter is Partially Saved by the Herculaneum Efforts of the Firemen—The Southern Pacific Depot and Hotel Have a Narrow Escape—Were on Fire Several Times, but Saved by the Employes—The Railroad Lost Heavily Though by the Burning of About Twenty Freight Cars and Several Sleepers—Hundreds of Feet of Track Also Ruined, and a Section House Burned—Several Houses Caught Fire in Chinatown but the Flames Were Prevented from Spreading—The Firemen Did Heroic Work But it Was in Vain—Three Chinamen Fatally Injured—Loss About \$400,000—Ominous Rumors of Incendiarism.

The most disastrous fire in the history of Fresno occurred shortly before 12 o'clock last night. The entire space on the west railroad reservation from Mariposa street to Mono, a distance of four blocks, being almost a clean sweep. The aggregate loss is conservatively estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The buildings destroyed were the following:

The Forsyth Seeded Raisin Packing Company's establishment.

The Phoenix Packing House.

The Union Ice Works (partly destroyed).

The National Ice Company's establishment.

The Farmers' Warehouse.

The Einstein warehouse.

Hobbs & Parsons (partly destroyed).

The residence of John Doyle, yardmaster.

In addition to the buildings enumerated the Southern Pacific's loss will be considerable. Several strings of freight cars standing along the sides of the packing houses and the warehouses were a mass of flames before the force of railroad men could hush them away.

The fire also spread to the roof of the Chinatown buildings, and for awhile there was also danger of that quarter of the town being wiped out. Three Chinamen were fatally injured. One of them got hold of a live wire, another jumped in fright from a building and the third was run over by a hose wagon, which mashed his skull.

The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The fact that the fire department was called to another part of town by a smaller blaze shortly before the Forsyth plant burst forth in a mass of flames goes to support the theory that the large industries of Fresno were burned by a firebug.

The conflagration broke out shortly after the arrival of the north-bound train. It was seen near the ground on the north side of the Forsyth establishment. It was apparent that the fire would devour the large frame building unless checked at once. Pistols were discharged in order to give the alarm and the whistle of the train was blown for several minutes as a sign of alarm. As soon as people up town were attracted by the shots and pistol they saw flames rising beyond the depot and it was thought at first that Uncle Col's building was on fire.

The engines, which had been called to the intersection of G and Mariposa streets a few minutes before, responded promptly, but it was utterly impossible to attempt to save the Forsyth building, which was one huge mass of flames. For a while the frame work of the large structure, with the tongues of fire issuing through the windows, was disengaged, but soon nothing but a sheet of flame shooting skyward could be seen. The heat was intense and people fled when a gust of wind carried the flames toward them. Quite a strong wind was blowing from the north, and it forced the buildings along the reservation line to the south.

Henry Pratt of Gartenlaub & Pratt

freight depot of the Southern Pacific was on fire several times, but a large force of railroad men were stationed there to protect it, and they managed to save it.

From the Phoenix the fire spread to the Union Ice Works, and thence to the National Ice Works. The National Ice Company's establishment was totally destroyed, but the Union ice house and also the building for ice cars were saved. The roofs of the Union Company's buildings were painted with a fire proof preparation and also were well wet down.

The fire was now raging in the Farmers' warehouse, where the conflagration was now hottest. The Forsyth establishment was a mass of ruins and the Phoenix was a heap of burning rails and fallen timbers.

The Farmers' warehouse contained a large quantity of grain. The grain burned slowly and will probably continue to burn for a couple of days. The Einstein warehouse was the next to go up in smoke.

After the fire had nearly burned itself out. The only other building in the block was the raisin warehouse of Hobbs & Parsons, which contained raisins and dried fruit. Heroic efforts were made to save the building and only about half of it was burned.

During the fire there was the greatest excitement in Chinatown. The owners and occupants of other buildings followed suit. The heat there was intense while the Forsyth building was on fire, which almost butted up against the Chinese quarter. The wind was not in the right direction to carry the flames to Chinatown, else that quarter would have been cleared out.

A number of sparks did reach the roofs of the buildings, however, and they were on fire several times. It was then that the confusion became great. The hose wagon was called down the first alley north of Tulare street. In going through the hose cart ran over a Chinaman, crushing his skull. He died a few hours later. Another Chinaman is said to have got hold of a live electric wire.

A third Chinaman was probably fatally injured by jumping from a building. A rope was thrown up by one of the firemen for the Chinaman to fasten on one end of the building and let himself down. Instead he merely caught hold of it and jumped. The three were pulled in the alley.

The Chinaman who had his head crushed died at about 2 o'clock this morning. Castro long received a blow in the jaw when he went after the body, and three shots were fired, but no one was hit.

The freight depot of the Southern Pacific had also a very close call. The railroad men worked heroically to save Uncle Col's property and succeeded well. The building caught so many times that it is impossible to say how often.

From a spectacular point of view the fire was a magnificent sight, but none with the exception of a Nero enjoyed the spectacle. The loss that it meant to the owners of the building, the injury to the town and the thought of the large number of men whom it would throw out of employment were all such as to make the heart sick rather than delight the eye with the sight. At one time the fancifully constructed Forsyth building was a perfect skeleton of flaming rafters and glowing timbers. Every joist and studding, a timber, could be seen against the murky sky. It looked like some huge piece of art pinned up in the sky.

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Gartenlaub and Pratt surveyed the destruction of their establishment from the corner of Tulare and H streets. They stated that their loss would be \$70,000 approximately. They carried a partial insurance, but were unable to state what the amount was. The estimated loss includes that to the building, machinery and stock. The stock alone was valued at \$30,000.

Forsyth's loss is placed at \$100,000.

Colonel Forsyth was in Santa Cruz when his business place was destroyed.

There was also some insurance on the building, but the exact amount is not known.

A nightwatchman named Harper was sleeping in the tower, and it was thought at first that he must have perished in the building, as it was believed that escape was impossible for him. Later it was reported that he had been seen and was safe.

General Muller estimates his loss at \$25,000. The grain was all insured.

The insurance rate on grain is low, and for that reason it is believed that it was insured to nearly its value.

Nothing definite could be heard about the loss suffered by Mr. Einstein, as that gentleman could not be seen.

General Muller stated, however, that the loss to the Einstein warehouse was about the same as that to the Farmers' warehouse.

It is impossible to estimate the loss to the ice company, but their loss will be a very heavy one, as large quantities of wood and coal were destroyed.

The loss to Hobbs & Parsons will be between \$2000 and \$3000. They succeeded in saving a part of their warehouse.

The following table shows the estimated losses and the insurance:

Forsyth plant \$75,000 \$65,000

National Ice Co 5,000 5,000

Crown Plant 3,000

Farmers' warehouse 20,000 20,000

Louis Einstein & Co. 7,500 5,000

Southw. Packer 8,000 None

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PEACE REIGNS ON TWO OCEANS

The Warships Cease
to Watch.

THE PROTOCOL SIGNED

Interesting Ceremony at the
White House.

FRANCE THE MEDIATOR

Spanish Sway Ceases in the West Indies—The Philippines Question Left to Diplomacy to Settle—Hostilities Cease All Along the Line—Text of the Protocol—Porto Rico Becomes a United States Colony—Evidence of the Weakness of Spain's Internal Administration—Fears That the Paroled Spanish Soldiers May Take Part in a Carlist Uprising and Overthrow the Spanish Government.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—With simplicity in keeping with Republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and twenty-two days, was quietly terminated at 23 minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon, when Secretary Day for the United States and M. Cambon for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace.

The closing chapter of events that led up to the signature of the protocol and the cessation of hostilities, was full of interest. There were rumors in the early morning that over night the French embassy had received the long expected final instructions from Madrid, but these, upon inquiry, proved groundless, as it was not until half-past 12 that the note began to come from Madrid in small lots. The state department was soon advised of the fact that the message was under transmission, but as it was evident that it would be long and that its reception would occupy much time, the secretary of state left the state department for his luncheon.

At 12.45 o'clock Secretary Thiebaut of the French embassy appeared at the state department to inform Secretary Day that the ambassador was in full possession of the note, was fully empowered to sign the protocol for Spain and only awaited the signature of the state department.

He intimated that the ambassador would be pleased to have the final ceremony conducted in the presence of President McKinley, where the negotiations were begun. Leaving the secretary of the embassy in his own office, Secretary Day made a short visit to the White House to learn the President's wishes in the matter. The latter immediately consented to accept the suggestion and M. Thiebaut hastened to inform his principal that the President would receive him at the White House at 4 o'clock.

At the appointed hour a driving rain-storm prevailed, obliging all the parties to resort to carriages for transportation to the White House. Secretary Day came first with a large portfolio under his arm, enclosing copies of the protocol, of the proclamation to be issued by the President stopping hostilities and some other necessary papers. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary Moore, Second Assistant Aide and Third Assistant Secretary Cridler. He went immediately into the cabinet room where the President sat in waiting. He had invited to be present the assistant secretaries, Pruden and Cortelyou, and Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery. When Ambassador Cambon reached the whiteman it was just 3.55 o'clock, five minutes in advance of the appointed hour.

The rain was still violent and the Ambassador abandoned his usual custom of alighting at the outer gates of the executive grounds. He was driven under the porte cochere, passing through a cordon of newspapermen before he and Secretary Thiebaut were ushered inside. They went directly to the library adjoining the cabinet room on the upper floor. At 4.45 they were announced to the waiting party in the cabinet room and were ushered into their presence.

After an exchange of diplomatic courtesies, unnecessary loss of time did not occur, and Assistant Secretary of State Cridler on the part of the United States and First Secretary Thiebaut on the part of Spain retired to a window, where there was a critical formal examination of the protocol. This inspection had all the outward formalities during a comment of this importance. It was prepared in duplicate, one copy signed by the Queen Regent in the name of the King. Prior to the ceremony of today, M. Thiebaut showed the cable dispatch to Secretary Day and it was accepted.

When the written authorization arrives, it will be presented to the state department to accompany the protocol.

The examination of the protocol was satisfactory and the document was handed to M. Cambon first and then to Mr. Day, who affixed signatures in that order to each side of the copies. Then the last detail, making the protocol

binding was administered by Assistant Secretary Cridler, in charge of the chancery work, who attached the seal of the United States.

Throughout the ceremony, all but the two signers remained standing. M. Cambon, in signing for Spain, occupied the seat which Secretary of the Navy Long, now away on a vacation, usually occupied.

The President stood at the left hand corner, at the head of the great cabinet table. Secretary Day, M. Thiebaut and M. Cambon, in the order named, on the left side of the table. The rest of the party were standing in other portions of the room.

No credentials were produced during the meeting at the White House, the President accepting Secretary Day's assurance that this had been settled to his satisfaction at the department. It was 4.30 when the final signatures were attached to the protocol, and, within the knowledge of all officials, this was the first time that a treaty or protocol had been signed at the White House. As this ceremony concluded, Acting Secretary Allen of the navy department, Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin appeared, having been summoned to the White House by the President, and they were admitted into the cabinet room, just in season to witness one of the most impressive features of the ceremony, when the President required the hand of the ambassador and through him returned to the sister republic of France for the exercise of her good offices in preparing peace. He also thanked the ambassador personally for the important part he has played in this matter, and the latter replied in suitable terms.

As a further mark of his disposition, President McKinley called for the proclamation which he had caused to be drawn up suspending hostilities, and signed it in the presence of M. Cambon, who expressed his appreciation of the action. Without delay, Acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed that cable messages be immediately sent to all naval commanders—Dewey in the Philippines, Sampson at Guantanamo and the other commanders at navy yards and stations to cease hostilities immediately. There is a dispatch boat at Hongkong, and it is believed it can reach General Merritt in 48 hours, at top speed.

On the part of the army, while Secretary Allen availed of the telegraph, Adjutant General Corbin braved the storm and rushed across to the war department, where he immediately issued the orders, which had been prepared in advance, to all the military commanders to cease their operations. The state department fulfilled its duty by notifying all diplomatic and consular agents of the action taken.

All formalities having been disposed of, the President spent half an hour chatting with those present and then at 4.55 the rain still continuing in force, the ambassador and his secretary entered their carriage and were driven to the embassy.

The pen which was used by Secretary Day in signing the protocol was given to Chief Clerk Michael, of the state department, who had been present. M. Thiebaut secured that used by the French ambassador.

Upon emerging from the White House, Secretary Day received the earnest congratulations of the persons present upon the conclusion of the protocol. He stated that the peace commissioners who are to draw up the definitive treaty would not be apportioned for several days, but declined to indicate who they would be.

TEXT OF THE PROTOCOL.

The protocol is as follows:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish Islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones to be selected by the United States shall be ceded to the latter.

3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city and bay of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish Islands in the West Indies will be immediately evacuated and that commissioners to be appointed within ten days shall within thirty days from the signing of the protocol meet at Havana and San Juan respectively to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.

6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

While the document signed today is properly enough described as a protocol, it is still technically something more than that. It is an agreement midway between the armistice which usually intervenes between active war and final peace. So far as it goes this protocol is absolutely a peace treaty. Thus having provided for the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico and one of the Ladrones islands, there is nothing more for any peace commission to do in relation to those subjects, their fate is sealed, and the protocol in that respect is as binding as any definite treaty of peace. It was such a protocol as this that was signed by President Thiers and Prince Bismarck to terminate the Franco-Prussian war and the conditions therein laid down were not even subject to revision at the hands of the peace commission that followed.

Many details remain to be agreed upon which are not even referred to in the protocol. Such of these as relate to purely naval subjects will be referred to the military commission. This commission may encounter some difficulty in making a disposition of the Spanish soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico and the military and naval pris-

oners now in the United States. The Spanish government is showing a remarkable unwillingness to provide for the return of these soldiers and sailors to Spain. This has gone so far as to lay the Spanish government open to the charge of indifference to the fate of the men who strayed for her cause.

European advices received here from private sources throw light upon this, saying that the Spanish government is apprehensive that the returning war-vets will join the Carlists and break out in open rebellion against the political dynasty. It is probable the military commission will be clothed with adequate power to deal with this question in the interest of the United States.

NEEDS INVESTIGATION.

Terrible Condition of an Eight-Year-Old Girl.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12.—Eight-year-old Lupe Saucedo has been missing since last Monday and it is feared that she has been abducted; suicide is also hinted at. Last Monday morning she appeared in her class at school in a pitiable condition; her eyes were blacked, her head cut and bruised and her forehead deeply scarred, from which the child said, forced contact with a red hot stove which her mother threw her against in a fit of anger. This afternoon she played with a little girl of her own age until about six o'clock when she started persistently for home. She never reached her above and where she is is puzzling the police and interested charitable people alike. Her parents say she was well treated at home but her frail little body showed such marks of violence that this statement would appear untrue. The child is one of exceptional beauty.

NOT UNHONORED.

President McKinley's Time-Ly Tribute.

The Volunteers Who Did Not Fight Deserve Well of the Country.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The following official correspondence between President McKinley and General Breckinridge, in which the President pays tribute to the troops who could not be sent to the front, was made public today:

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., August 12, 1888.—The President: May I not ask you in the name and behalf of the 40,000 men of this command, to visit me while it is still intact? There is much to be said showing how beneficial and needed such a visit is, but you will appreciate better than I can tell the disappointment and consequent depression many men must feel, especially the sick, when they joined together for a purpose and have done so much to show their readiness and worthiness to serve their country in the field, but find themselves leaving the military service without a battle or a campaign. All who see them must recognize their merit and personal interest. You will encourage all if you can find time to review this command.

BRECKINRIDGE, Major General, Commanding.

Following is the President's reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 11.

—Major General Breckinridge, Chickamauga Park, Ga.—Replying to your telegram, I would say that it would give pleasure to show by a personal visit to you the progress of your command, who are to draw up the definitive treaty.

All formalities having been disposed of, the President spent half an hour chatting with those present and then at 4.55 the rain still continuing in force, the ambassador and his secretary entered their carriage and were driven to the embassy.

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BUSINESS

FAILURES

The Showing Greatly Improved.

Especially as Compared With 1894.

Changes in Trade Are Generally in the Direction of Improvement.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Brazil streets will say tomorrow:

Changes in general trade this week have been very generally toward improvement. Notable in this respect has been the iron and steel trade, which has passed from the stage of promise to that of fulfillment on increased demand and marked advances in values. From all the leading iron centers east and west come reports of more or less improvement in tone, demand or prices.

Especially prominent in the latter particular are steel billets at an advance of \$1 per ton; steel rails have had advances ranging from 25 cents to \$1 and sympathetic advances are likewise noted in eastern pig iron, wrought iron pipe, steel beams and other structural material and steel plates. Further features have been the accentuated demand on foreign account for wheat and corn, which is reflected in advances for those cereals in spite of a more favorable report of possible yield. Popular estimates tend to allow of an under-estimate by the government in wheat fully equal to that of last year and point to a total crop of not less than 700,000,000 bushels.

Effects of the holding of wheat by farmers for better prices are found in the reduced volume of grain carried by railroads during July. Price strength is also a feature. Oats, lard, beef, coffee, lead, rubber, copper and cotton are advanced on the week. Cotton prices are higher and contrast with the government report of an unchanged condition as a result of July weather, but this is partly due to complaints of too much rain since August 1st, the date of the government report.

Advances of increased business at the East are beginning to appear. Business at the West is, if anything, more active than last week, dry goods, clothing, books, tobacco, groceries, hardware, lumber and hats and caps all share in the swelling fall demand. On the Pacific Coast business is relatively good.

Cereal exports are of a satisfactory volume, and are still ahead of last season's liberal movement. Wheat shipments for the week including flour as wheat, aggregated 4,388,532 bushels as against 4,113,132 bushels last week and compared with 4,462,513 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897. 2,635,216 bushels in 1896, 1,324,628 in 1895 and 2,672,924 bushels in 1894.

Since July 1st, this year, the exports of wheat aggregate 16,712,637 bushels as against 16,115,043 bushels during the same period last year.

Business failures still incline toward a minimum with only 17, against 189 last week, 214 in the week a year ago, 258 in 1896, 136 in 1895 and 254 in 1894.

NEW YORK, August 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow:

Prospects of peace have had a curious influence on business contracts, not quite explainable on common sense grounds. Nobody really feared disaster or exhaustion of national resources, and nobody feared that anybody else was afraid of it, either. Yet orders unusual in number and size have been placed since the peace was signed.

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SACRAMENTO CONVENTION

A Platform to Please Everybody.

MAGUIRE GETS THERE

San Francisco Gets a Set back.

JUDGE CONLEY NOMINATED

The Madera Champion Knocks the Coffey Combination—The Railroad Gets Some Gentle Raps With Soft Gloves—James H. Barry Gains a Nomination and Single Taxers Rejoice—Sops Throw to the Labor Agitators—Fusion Indorsed and Defended Without Reference to Joint Thirst for the Offices—A Perfumitory Tribute to the Administration.

SACRAMENTO, August 17.—At 10:30 o'clock this morning Chairman Budd called the Democratic state convention to order.

J. J. Dwyer offered a resolution instructing the chairman of the convention to transmit a telegram to President McKinley congratulating him on the successful conclusion of the war. Mr. Dwyer charged the Republican party with desiring to monopolize the glory of the country's achievements and renown. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote and three cheers.

The majority report of the committee on credentials recommending the seating of the McNab delegates was read, also a recommendation signed by Mr. Cutler, the chairman, advising that the state central committee call a primary in San Francisco to elect a new Democratic county committee in San Francisco.

The minority report declared that the state central committee had exceeded its jurisdiction and had exercised autocratic powers. It recommended that half a vote be allowed to each of the delegates from both factions. The minority report further recommended that both organizations in San Francisco be disbanded and that measures be taken for the organization of a new committee.

Debate was limited to one hour on each side by the representatives of each delegation and afterwards to five minutes for any delegates on the floor who desired to be heard.

Major Harvey spoke for fifty minutes and was followed by Gavin McNab, R. M. Fitzgerald, Eugene Duprey and Maynor Phelan, who divided among them the hour allowed the San Francisco delegation. The debate was marked by but few interruptions from the floor. Before Mr. McNab took the floor Senator Stephen M. White was invited to a seat on the platform, and on stepping forward was greeted with great applause, and briefly returned seats.

At 3:10 this afternoon the vote on the minority report to seat the Harvey delegates was taken. It was defeated by a vote of 405 to 213, with the San Francisco delegates being counted.

CASSEN MADE CHAIRMAN. Charles M. Cassin upon taking his seat as permanent chairman predicted a great Democratic victory in November and said that the battle cry of the campaign would be "shall the people of California govern themselves or shall they be ruled by the Southern Pacific Company?"

"On motion of A. Caminetti, Isidore Decker of Los Angeles was elected vice chairman of the convention.

DUDD'S VALEDICTORY. The convention passed a vote of thanks to Governor Budd for the impartial manner in which he had presided as temporary chairman. The Governor in returning thanks announced his intention to do his utmost to promote the success of the ticket; but stated that what few years were left to him of life he would devote to the practice of law.

Chairman Cassin announced the following as the committee on platform: Seth Mann, chairman; M. K. Harris, George Patton, M. F. Dooley, Joseph Leggett, M. C. Fassett, Ben M. Maddox, E. C. Rust, W. C. Graves, J. F. Fraske, J. J. Dwyer, G. W. Hamilton, W. P. Vee, L. Boone, Thomas S. Ford.

The following were announced as the committee on fusion:

William E. Alford, chairman; R. M. Fitzgerald, Burke, George E. Church, Joseph F. Walsh, A. Caminetti, A. D. Lemmon.

At 3:45 a recess was taken until 8 p.m.

SACRAMENTO, August 17.—The committee on resolutions are in session at the Golden Eagle hotel tonight discussing a great volume of political contributions submitted to them as material to aid them in the construction of the platform. They have before them not only the resolutions referred to them by the convention, but several papers handed in by outside parties and delegations. The federated trades ask for a declaration of putting the printers' union label on all work ordered by the Democratic party or its candidates, and

the manufacturers' association ask for an expression in sympathy with the pure food movement.

Among the contributions is an address signed by H. L. Barnard and fifteen others as a committee appointed by the railway employees association of California. They claim to represent twenty thousand railroad employees in this state. In this address they say: "We, as railway employees, are deeply concerned in the malnutrition of the present standard of wages and would greatly deplore and depurate any action, political or otherwise, which might tend to make such a reduction thereby a remote possibility. We earnestly hope and pray that further agitation of the transportation question, which is so injurious and disquieting in its effects, may be omitted in the coming campaign, and to that extent removed from the field of political controversy, leaving the question to settle itself in the natural course of events.

The Fifth congressional convention, composed of delegates from Santa Clara, San Mateo and a part of San Francisco, met at 7:30 this evening. J. H. Harmer of San Jose was elected chairman and W. D. Crowley of San Francisco secretary. William Craig of San Francisco was placed in nomination by Walker C. Graves of the same city. G. Maguire. He received the unanimous vote of the convention.

The following were chosen members of the state committee: Charles W. Fay of San Francisco and W. P. Bell of Santa Clara.

The state convention was called to order at 8:30 p.m. Delegate Thomas Renton of Monterey created a little diversion by proclaiming himself as earnestly opposed to the doctrine of fusion. He was greeted with much applause mingled with boisterous laughter.

Mr. Dockweiler submitted a report on the organization of the new state central committee and the rules for its government. The rule prohibiting the use of proxies in the committee elicited applause. Some objection to the no-proxy rule was, however, developed, and amendments were offered that no proxies be given except to bona fide residents of the county in which the committee man resides, and that only instructed proxies be allowed. The whole matter was, after debate, ordered laid on the table.

At 9:30 p.m. the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Third equalization district nominated R. H. Beamer as the party candidate for member of the board of equalization.

R. M. LaRue was nominated for railroad commissioner by the First railroad district convention.

John P. Dunn was nominated a member of the board of equalization by the First equalization district convention.

SACRAMENTO, August 18.—Wearied with late meetings of committees and of district convention, the delegates this morning were slow in assembling, and the convention was not called to order until long after the hour appointed.

The committee on fusion reported as follows:

FUSION APPROVED. The committee on fusion was ready to report, W. H. Alford took the platform and rehearsed the history of the plan of fusion. He concluded by reading the report as follows.

To the Democratic State Convention:—At a joint meeting of the conference committee of the Democratic People's and Silver Republican parties, it was hereby agreed as follows:

"First. That there should be a union of such parties and a united effort made to secure economical government, the resumption of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 15 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, and the administration of public affairs on the basis of honesty and equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

"Second. That we recommend such union to be founded on mutual concessions, as follows:

"The Silver Republican party to be conceded the nomination for one Justice of the Supreme court and the clerk of the supreme court; the People's party to be conceded the nomination for lieutenant governor, comptroller, superintendent of public instruction, member of the board of railroad commissioners for the third district. The Democratic party to be conceded Governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, surveyor general, superintendent of state printing, our Justice of the Supreme court, the members of the board of railroad commissioners for the first and second districts in the first, second, third and fourth districts."

"As to congressional districts, said committee respectfully recommend that the People's party be conceded the nomination for Congress in the first, sixth and seventh districts, and that the Democratic party be conceded the nomination in the second, third, fourth and fifth districts."

"We further earnestly recommend that a union of said forces be made wherever possible in the various portions of the state on candidates for the legislature, county and local offices.

"The respective committees to this agreement, in view of the combination of all corporate influence imminent to the general welfare under the protecting auspices of the Republican party, and in view of the fact that the silver and reform forces of the country agree on the paramount political issues of the day, hereby appeal to this convention and all its citizens to endeavor, not only to effect a union of the two forces at the polls, but to the end that in the contest in 1890, under the banner of Bryan and Silver as now under the banner of Madero and reform, we will all be found fighting shoulder to shoulder in a common cause for the uplifting of the masses to their rightful place in government.

NAVIGABLE RIVERS. The preservation of navigable rivers and harbors of California is of the greatest importance to the commerce and development of the state, and we therefore urge upon our delegation to increase the importance of securing a broad and strong platform for the maintenance of the navigability and improvement in favor of fusion.

MAGUIRE NOMINATED.

W. H. Alford then nominated Judge Maguire for attorney in a brief speech in which he said that industrial free-

the one fight which the Democracy had in view.

Stephen M. White followed in a eulogistic speech in which he reviewed the progress made on the railroad question. He was cheered often, after which Maguire was nominated by a unanimous vote.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination for associate justices of the supreme court: W. H. Grant, Voter John W. Hughes, San Diego; General Joseph Hamilton, Placer; J. H. Sowell, Mendocino; William Conley, Modoc; P. G. Farnsworth, Tulare.

On motion of Stephen M. White the following nominees of the Populist convention were by acclamation declared the nominees of the Democratic state convention:

Supreme court justice—Walter A. Van Dyke, Los Angeles.

Clerk supreme court—H. M. McCrane, Sacramento.

Lieutenant governor—Edward J. Hutchison, Los Angeles.

Controller—T. W. Maples, Kern.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Christian Ruckel, Placer.

Railroad commissioner, Third district—J. L. Dryden, San Diego.

After the nominations had been made the report of the committee on platform was read. The platform reads as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The committee on platform and resolutions reported substantially as follows:

The Democratic party of California in state convention assembled hereby affirms its adherence to the time-honored principles of Democracy enunciated by Thomas Jefferson and grandly upheld and enforced by his Democratic successors in the present Presidential office.

THE WAR.

"We re-affirm our allegiance to the national platform of the Democratic party adopted in Chicago in 1896, and specifically declare our adherence to the paramount purpose enunciated in that platform, viz.: A return to the constitutional system of free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation."

"We re-affirm the unalterable adherence of the Democratic party to the principles of civil and religious liberty as proclaimed by the founders of our Republic."

"We endorse the action of Congress in declaring war against the government of Spain for the purpose of securing liberty to the people of Cuba and of putting an end to the long continued oppression and gross misgovernment under which they have suffered. We congratulate the people of the United States upon the speedy and successful termination of the war for the accomplishment of this purpose."

GOOD ROADS.

"We favor the efforts being made for the improvement of our public roads."

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

"We favor the enactment of a general primary election law, providing for the election by the Australian ballot, of delegates to all party conventions."

STATE SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS

"We favor ratification by the legislature of the state text book system for our public schools."

SAN FRANCISCO CHARTER.

"We favor by ratification by the legislature of the charter recently adopted in the city and county of San Francisco."

STATE POLL TAX.

"We favor a constitutional amendment abolishing the state poll tax and giving to counties and municipal corporations the right to adopt and change their systems of taxation for local purposes. We favor the adoption of Senate constitutional amendment Number 10, now pending giving the right of local self-government to the counties of the state. We approve the principle of direct legislation and favor the immediate adoption for municipal and other local purposes."

BUDD ENDORSED.

"We endorse the administration of Governor James H. Budd and especially point to the fact that he has inaugurated substantial economies and has introduced systems and business methods into the management of state institutions. His administration taxation base has been reduced. When he assumed office he found a state debt of one and three-quarter millions of dollars, and will leave his successor a surplus of two millions."

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made after the adoption of the platform and resolutions:

Member of the board of equalization, Third district—Hon. R. H. Beamer.

Member of the board of equalization, First district—John P. Dunn.

Railroad commissioner, First district—H. M. LaRue.

Railroad commissioner, Second district—William M. Hinton.

Congressman, Fourth district—James H. Barry.

Congressman, Sixth district—Samuel A. Harlow.

Congressman, Second district—John DeVries.

The result of the first two ballots for associate justices was as follows:

First ballot—Hughes 181, Conley 176.

Second ballot—Hughes 176, Conley 187.

Third ballot—Hughes 184, Conley 182.

When on the third ballot Mayor Phelan announced that San Francisco would cast her 181 votes for Judge Coffey, half a dozen members of the delegation shouted for roll call and said they were for Conley.

CHEERS FOR CONLEY.

The Silver Republican party to be conceded the nomination for one Justice of the Supreme court and the clerk of the supreme court; the People's party to be conceded the nomination for lieutenant governor, comptroller, superintendent of public instruction, member of the board of railroad commissioners for the third district. The Democratic party to be conceded Governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, surveyor general, superintendent of state printing, our Justice of the Supreme court, the members of the board of railroad commissioners for the first and second districts in the first, second, third and fourth districts."

"As to congressional districts, said committee respectfully recommend that the People's party be conceded the nomination for Congress in the first, sixth and seventh districts, and that the Democratic party be conceded the nomination in the second, third, fourth and fifth districts."

"We further earnestly recommend that a union of said forces be made wherever possible in the various portions of the state on candidates for the legislature, county and local offices.

"The respective committees to this agreement, in view of the combination of all corporate influence imminent to the general welfare under the protecting auspices of the Republican party, and in view of the fact that the silver and reform forces of the country agree on the paramount political issues of the day, hereby appeal to this convention and all its citizens to endeavor, not only to effect a union of the two forces at the polls, but to the end that in the contest in 1890, under the banner of Bryan and Silver as now under the banner of Madero and reform, we will all be found fighting shoulder to shoulder in a common cause for the uplifting of the masses to their rightful place in government."

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